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FIVE PIANO FORTES at bargains THIS DAY at No. 553 Broadway, HORACE WATERS, Agout. One \$250 Gilbert Piano for \$150; one \$350 do. for \$255; one \$200 do. for \$125 one \$500 do., carved legs and moldings, for \$300; one \$250 Barmore Piano for \$175.

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New York Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, MARCH 21, 1856.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. We were is intended for insertion must be authenticated by name and address of the writer—not necessarily for pub-tion, but as a guarantee of his good faith.

ocament undertake to return rejected Communications.

Our Frinary.—Subscribers, in sending us remittances, frequently omit to mention the name of the Post-Office, and sery frequently the name of the State, to which their paper is to be sent—always mention the name of the Post-Office and State.

DOINGS IN CONGRESS.

SENATE, March 20 .- Mr. Douglas made an elaborate speech on the Kansas question, principally in answer to the minority report by Judge Collamer. answer to the minority report by Judge Collamer. Mr. Trumbull replied to some of Mr. Douglas's personal remarks. Mr. Seward submitted a substitute for Mr. Douglas's bill for the admission of Kansas as a State. Mr. James reported a bill to prevent frauds in the collection of the revenue, and making important changes in the tariff. The Senate adjourned to

Horse, March 20 .- Mr. Campbell reported the Navy Apprepriation bill. Mr. Benson, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported the Senate bill for the construction of ten sloops of war, with amendmeet providing that the Secretary of the Navy may, in his discretion, cause two of them to be built with side wheels, with a view to the greatest attainable speed. After a speech on Kansas by Mr. Brenton, the House adjourned to Monday.

The United States steam brig Arctic, Commander Hartstein, came into Sandy Hook yesterday to leave letters and make inquiries, and then set out again on her cruize. Her commander found no traces of the steamship Pacific; will continue the search until some time in April.

The news by the Persia is not of considerable moment. In the British House of Commons Lord Palmerston announced that the preliminaries of peace had been signed by all the representatives of the several parties to the Paris Peace Conference, and his tone appeared to imply a hope, and inspire a general confidence in the establishment of peace. The speech of Louis Napoleon, which will be found elsewhere, was marked by a similar character. The Conference still continues sitting, but the nature or result of its deliberations are not permitted

to transpire.

A debate has taken place in Parliament on the

subject of Church rates in England, and a motion in favor of abolition of the impost was carried by a large majority-Lord Palmerston and the members of his Government sustaining the rates. A new measure of education was introduced by Lord John Russell, but as it proposes the introduction of religious as well as secular education, it is not likely to succeed. A severe and bitter attack was made on Lords Raglan, Cardigan, Lucan, the Duke of Cambridge, and Gen. Simpson by Sir De Lacy Evens, who exposed in strong and forcible language the inability and corruption of the English military system. Rumors of a dissolution of Parliament were still afloat, but they are not reliable. In Ire land the Tipperary Joint Stock Bank had failed for £400,000, of which £200,000 was an overdraft of the late Mr. John Sadleir, and the remaining £200,000 is said to be connected with his difficulties. Covent Garden Theater has been destroyed by fire, and the ruins have been visited by the Queen and various of the nobility. Mr. Gye is the present lessee. The loss sustained is computed at £100,000, £75,000 of which is covered by insurance.

From the continent the most important intelligence relates to the expected arrival of a new scion of the Bonaparte family. The near relatives of the French Empress have left Spain for Paris in order to be present at her confinement.

THE PROSPECTS OF KANSAS. A brighter day is at last dawning for Kansas. So much endurance, so much heroism as the Free State inhabitants of that territory have exhibited, could hardly fail of accomplishing its object. Simultaneously with the organization in Kansas itself of a Government based on the new State Constitution, the House of Representatives at Washington has resolved to send thither a committee of its own members clothed with ample authority to investigate the whole political history of that territory since its first organization, and to lay bare to the reprobation of all good men in all parts of the of country the mean frauds and the gross violence of which the Free State settlers of Kansas have been by turns the victims.

We give to-day the proceedings with which the organization of the Lew State Government commenced, including the Mossage of Gov. Robinson. That Message will be found a strong document: distinguished by argument at once cutting and cogent, and by a grave, firm, determined spirit, of which the very moderation adds to the strength. With such men among her own citizens to speak for her, to plan for her, and when at last pushed to it-if they should again be, as already they have been-to fight and to die for her, we can entertain neither fear nor doubt as to the ultimate destinies of the Free State of Kansas.

We trust, however, that all danger of armed contention is fast passing away. The very presence of the Investigating Committee in the Territory, clothed not only with authority to inquire but to call upon the President to protect and sustain them in doing so, must have a very sedative effect on the spirits of the Border Ruffians. It would be quite natural that these gentry, seeing an official record about to be made up of their past outrages, should hesitate at adding to the list of crimes of which justice, however slow and lame, has at last got scent and is steadily tracking out.

But what we most rely on is, the men and arms now flowing into the Territory to the aid of the Free-State men. This is the great reliance for making Kansas a Free State, and we trust this armed emigration will go on, till it becomes plain to even the most headlong and most tipsy of the Border Ruffians, whether at Washington or elecwhere, that Freedom has possession and cannot be

THE CONGRESS OF VIENNA.

The Peace Conferences at Paris may easily turn into a general Congress of the rulers and arbiters of European nations. The aim of such a Congress would be to frame what is called a new basis for international or public law, thus indorsing officially many changes already accomplished by events, and modifying many decisions of the celebrated Congress of Vienna, which for forty-two matter, therefore, germane to present European diplomacy, we offer our readers a succinct historical outline of the events and treaties which rapidly preceded and gave birth to that Congress.

The disastrous campaign of 1812 destroyed the

unity of nearly all Europe, as held in the iron grasp of Napoleon, and wielded against Russia. Nations and Governments then perceived the hour of their emancipation approaching, and began to act freely -to write, and to conclude treaties and conventions against the common imperial oppressor. First among these new diplomatic manifestations was the treaty of Kalish, a town in Poland, concluded on the 29th of February, 1813, between Russia and Prussia. In the course of the war, then transposed to Germany, Austria turned against Napoleon, and on the 9th of September of the same year she concluded an alliance with the two first-named powers at Teplitz in Bohemia. The more fortune turned from Napoleon the more quickly the secondrate powers joined against him, each of them marking their common junction by a special official act or convention with one or with all of the three principal allies. Finally, in pursuit of Napoleon, the Rhine was crossed, France invaded, and again a new treaty of alliance was made at Chaumont on the 1st of March, 1814, to which England acceded. This treaty speaks in general terms of the bad faith and of the insatiable ambition of the French Goverement, without, bowever, specially mentioning the name of Napoleon. Its avowed aim was the restoration of the equilibrium of Europe, disturbed and overthrown by France. It stipulated the number of troops to be maintained in the pursuit of the war against the common enemy, the amount of subsidies to be paid by England, the mutual offensive and defensive obligations, and finally that not one of the Allies should separately conclude any treaty, armistice or convention with the common foe. This treaty was obligatory for the lapse of twenty years. in the same month of March conferences took place at Chatillon between the Allies and Napoleon, represented by Caulincourt, Dake of Vicenzia. These were soon broken off, and on the 25th of March the Allies issued a declaration from Vitri, also directed against the grasping and reckless spirit of the French Government. In all these acts they sought to draw a distinction between the nation and its ruler. Finally, Napoleon fell. By the Treaty of Paris of the 27th of April, 1814, between Austria, Russia, Prussia and England on the one hand, and Napoleon on the other, he forever, for himself and for all his successors and descendants, as well as for every member of his family, resigned all rights and claims of sovereignty and domination over the French empire, the Kingdom of Italy, or any other

country. The Island of Elba was assigned to him,

bers of his family, bestowing on them pensions establishments, and in various ways providing for them. It may be that Louis Bonaparte intends now to make a new treaty or Congress of Paris, to erase from the records of history this previous Parisian brief of humiliation. Next upon the events we have just detailed followed a second treaty of Paris, that of the 30th of May, 1814, between the four Allies and Louis XVIII., as King of France. By this act he is recognized as the legitimate sovereign. By it France and some other States received new frontiers. By article XXII, all the Powers which were engaged in the war on both sides stipulated to send plenipotentiaries within two months to a general congress at Vienna to frame new regulations and arrangements for completing the general dispositions contained in the treaty. From the Parisian treaty of the 30th of March, therefore, this celebrated congress was

The sitting of the Congress began toward the end of the Summer the same year. Europe was to be remodeled geographically and governmentally. A new public law was to be issued, spoils divided, various countries to be cut in pieces-as for example Poland, Denmark, the Kingdom of Saxony-other States aggrandized, or new kingdoms created as that of the United Netherlands. Many special questions between various States and Powers were to be settled by special conventions and treaties, and in these occupations, days and months passed rapidly. Suddenly, however, in March, 1815, Napoleon escaped from Elba and again convulsed Europe. The powers congregated in Vienna outlawed him by a declaration on the 13th of March, wherein they promise to sustain the treaty of Paris of the 30th of May, recognizing Louis XVIII. This declaration was followed by an act of general alliance on the 25th of March and by several special treaties, accessions, conventions, principally stipulating the number of troops to be brought by each Power in the field. On the 12th of May the United Powers issued an act again confirming the treaty of Paris of the 30th of May, and the declaration of outlawry against the disturber of the peace of nations.

During the short campaign, ending with the battle of Waterloo, the Congress of Vienna continued its deliberations, decisions and acts, notwithstanding that some of the sovereigns there joined the armies, and others returned to their dominions. During the campaign was concluded the act organizing the German federation or Bund, signed on the 8th of June, 1815. The Congress itself finished its labors before the battle of Waterlee. The final act, wherein consists the great and famous Treaty of Vienna, was signed by all the participators on the 9th of June. The introduction to this document says, that its object is to make the necessary final arrangements, regulating the state of Europe, disorganized by previous wars. This great Act consists of one hundred and twenty-one articles, giving new possessions and frontiers to various States, and creating new amalgamations and rights. To the final treaty are annexed seventeen various special treaties, among which is that abolishing the slave trade. Two protestations were made against the act of Vienna. One was made by the Pope; the other by any quantity of splinters of the ancient German small despotisms once ruling under various titles. Before the great French Revolution the number of these various owners of Germany amounted to more than one thousand. The wars of Napoleon, and then the Act of Vienna, reduced them to thirty-six. Those deprived of sovereignty and incorporated into various other States, called now mediatised, protested against the decision of the Viennese Act.

Many confound this act of the Congress with the no less celebrated Holy Alliance, but the two have nothing in common. The Holy Alliance was patched-up in Paris after the battle of Waterloo. It was signed on the 26th of September, 1815. Alexander of Russia was its originator, stimulated in his mysticism by the celebrated Madame Krüdener. The document of this alliance differs from all other treaties, in being signed, not by Plenipotentiaries, but by the sovereigns themselves. It bears the autographs of Alexander, Francis of contains only three articles. It is eminently religious and mystical. The preamble says that religion is the source of human rights and actions. The first article establishes the fraternity of nations, according to the Scriptures. The second speaks of the religious element as coming from fraternity, and recommends all men and especially the subjects of all princes to follow the example of Christ. The the third invites all other sovereigns to accede to the Alliance and to sign the act. Not one, however, followed the invitation.

FROM WASHINGTON.

FIRST DAY OF ACTION ON KANSAS-FULL INVESTIGATION ORDERED!

orial Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 19, 1856. The House took up the Kansas Question very scon after meeting this morning, and Mr. Bowie of Md. made the last speech on the side of Slavery and Non-Investigation. Mr. I. WASHBURN then. in accordance with the previous understanding, moved the Previous Question, and there was a second. Mr. HICKMAN of Pa. then, before the vote on ordering the Main Question, exercised his right of closing the debate on behalf of the Committee on Elections and in defense of the Report made by him from that Committee. [Mr. H. is an eminent lawyer of Chester Co., Pa , Democratic in politics, and chosen from a strong Whig District by a union of Democrats and Americans. He is a man of medium size, rather below the medium hight, with dark hair and complexion. He voted for Richardson and I think for Orr as Speaker, but withheld his vote from Gov. Aiken. though he did not vote for Banks. Hs voice is clear and ringing, his command of language remarkable, and he had evidently prepared himself fully for the responsibility now devolved upon him 1

Mr. Hickman reviewed the whole controversy, the arguments of all the leading champions of Whitfield and Slavery, and replied to them with crushing power. He regarded the course of the Slavery men as a virtual confession of fraud and usurpation in the Kansas Elections-fraud which is here sought to be covered up-usurpation which is sought to be upheld and perpetuated. He closed with an earnest appeal for investigation - full. thorough, and conclusive -and avowed his willingness, to that end, to accept Mr. Dunn's substitute for the Committee's proposition. He apprehended that a single vote might decide this day's contest, and he would accept any proposition which could be carrried, provided it would secure a full investigation. His appeal to the House for light and liberty was most effective.

He closed, and the Southern proposal to recommit was strongly voted down, the Yeas and Nays and other stipulations were made for various mem- | not being called.

The queetion now recurred on the proposition of Mr. Dunp, as a substitute for the Southern propo eal, to appoint two lawyers therein named to go to Kansas as Commissioners and take testimony. On motion of Mr. L. D. CAMPBELL, the Yeas

and Navs were ordered. Some time was now spent in stating and explain ing the question, when the House proceeded to vote on substituting Mr. Dunn's for Mr. Orr's proposition, which was carried by the 104 Yeas to 91 Navs: as follows:

ON SUBSTITUTING DUNN'S SUBSTITUTE FOR ORR'S

ON SUBSTITUTION PROPOSITION.

YEAR-Mesera Allee, Alisen, Ball, Barbour, Barelay, Henry Bennett, Benson, Billinghurs, Bishop, Bliss, Bradshaw, Brenton, Buffington, Burlingame, J. H. Campbell, L. D. Campbell, Chefice, Bayard Clark, Errs Clark, Jr. Clarcaon, Colfar, Gorins, Govode, Gragin, Gumback, Daumell, H. W. Davis, T. Davis, Day Dean, Dick, Dickborn, Dodd, Dunn, Durfiee, Edie, Zdwarde, Emire, Flagler, Gallowsy, Gibbling, Gilbert, Granger, Gruw, R. B. Hall, Harlan, Herrison, Haven, Hickman, T. R. Herton, V. B. Herton, V. B. Herton, K. Marey, Kinz, Kaspp, Knizht, Knowiton, Knox, Leiter, Mace, Matteson, McCarty, Mescham, K. Miller, Millward, Moore, Morgan, Morrill, Mott, Murrey, Nichols, Norton, Oliver, Paine, Pett, Pike, Pringle, Riche, Robbins, Roberts, Sage, Sapp, Scott, Sherman, Simmons, Spinner, Stranshan, Thorington, C. C. Washburne, E. B. Washburne, I. Washburn, Jr., Wafenn, Welch, Whitzey, Woodruft, Woodworth-104, Nays-Mesara, Alisen, Bell, H. S. Bennett, Boook, Bowle, Berce, Branch, Brocks, Broom, Bernett, Calwallader, J. P. Cambell, Carille, Caruthers, Gakie, Clingman, H. Cobb, W. R. Cabb, Cox, Craige, Crawford, Pavidson, Dowdell, Edmundson, Philott, English, Eustis, Evans, Faulkner, Fiorence, T. J. P. Canthers, Gracke, A. Hall, J. M. Harris, S. W. Harris, T. L. PROPOSITION. mybell, Carlile, Caruthers, Caskie, Clingman, H. Cobb, W. R. Cebb, Cor, Craige, Crawford, Davidson, Doweell, Edmunds, Filliott, English, Eastis, Evans, Fsulkner, Florence, T. J. Fuller, Geode, A. Hall, J. M. Harris, S. W. Harris, T. L. Irris, Herbert, Hoffman, Honston, G. W. Janes, J. G. Jones, ally, Kennett, Kidwell, Lake, Letcher, Lindley, Lumphi, M. K. Marshall, H. Marshall, S. S. Marshall, Maxwell, McMul-McQueen, S. Miller, Million, M. Ollver, Orr. Peck, elpe, Porter, Powell, Purvear, Quitman, Ready, Ricard, chardson, Ruffin, Sandige, Savage, Seward, Shorter, S. A. ilh, W. Smith, W. R. Smith, Sneed, Stephens, Stewart, ore, Talbott, Taylor, Trippe, Underwood, Vail, Valk, Walker, arrer, Watkins, Wheeler, J. V. Wright, Zollicoffer-91. Askets On Not Vortho-Messra, Albright, Barksdale, viv. Bingham, Chidds, Cullea, Denver, De Witt [sick at mr.], Etheridge, Foster, H. M. Fuller, Greenwood, Holloy, Jewett, Keitt, Kunkel, J. G. Miller, Packer, Parker, Ence, Pelton, Pernington, Perry, Purviance, Reade, River, blson, Rust, Sabin, Stanton, Taypan, Thurston, Wells, Wilms, Wirelow, Wood, D. B. Wright.

Mr. Howell Cobb now inquired as to the state of the question, and was informed by the Chair that the vote now taken had killed Orr's proposition, and brought the House to a choice between Dunn's and the Committee's. Thereupon Mr. C., being opposed to both, moved that the whole subject do lie on the table. Yeas and Nays ordered, and motion defeated: Yeas 93; Nays 100, So the subject was not laid on the table.

Mesers. H. Winter Davis of Md , Paine of N. C., and Whitney of N. Y., who had voted Yea before. new voted to lay on the table. Messrs, Taylor of La. and Galloway of Ohio were accidentally absent when their names were called, and both wished to vote at the close of the call, but objection was made, as no Member can vote under the rules who is not within the bar when his name was called. Their votes would have just balanced each

The question now recurred on substituting Dunn's proposition (just adopted) for that of the Committee (power to send for persons and papers). Yess and Nays ordered.

Mr. I. WASHBURN hoped the House would adopt the substitute. [No debate in order.]

ON SUBSTITUTING DUNN'S PROPOSITION FOR THAT OF
THE COMMITTEE.
YEAS—Messes. Alliaou, Ball, Earbour, Barclay, Henry Bennett, Bennon, Billiaburst, Bishop, Bliss, Bradchaw, Brenton,
Burlingame, J. H. Campbell, L. D. Campbell, Chafee, Bayerl Clark, E. Clark, jr., Clawson, Colfax, Comins, Covode, Gragin, Camback, Damrell, H. W. Davis, Timethy Davis,
Day, Dean, Dick, Dickson, Dodd, Duan, Durfee, Edie, Edwards, Emrie, Flagler, Galloway, Giddings, Gilbert, Grangor,
Grow, R. B. Hall, Harlan, J. M. Harris, Harrison, Haven,
Hickman, T. R. Horton, V. B. Horton, Howard, Haghaton,
Kelsey, Kennett, King, Knapp, Knight, Knowiton, Knox,
Leiter, Mose, A. K. Marshall, Humphrey Marshall, Mattson,
McCarty, Mescham, Killian Miller, Millward, Moore, Morgan,
Morrill, Mott, Murray, Nichols, Norton, Andrew Oliver, Paine,
Parker, Pettis, Pike, Porter, Pringle, Ritchie, Robbins,
Roberts, Sage, Sapy, Scott, Sherman, Simmons, Spinner, Stranshan, Thorington, Todd, Trafton, Tyson, Underwood, Valk,
Wede, Wakeman, Walbridge, Waldron, C. C. Washburne, E.
B. Washburne, Israel Washburn, Jr., Watson, Welch, Woodruff, Wordworth, Zellicoffer-Ill.
B. Avys-Mossra, Alken, or Bell, H. S. Bennett, Boock,
Navs-Mossra, Alken, or Bell, H. S. Bennett, Boock,
Navs-Mossra, Alken, Relander, Galwalader, J.
P. Campbell, Carlisle, Caruthers, Caskie, Clongman, Howeld
Cabb, W. R. W. Cohb, Cox, Craive, Crawford, Davidson, Dowdell, Fdmundson, Elliott, English, Eustis, Faukner, Flarenea,
T. J. D. Fuller, Goodele, S. W. Harris, T. E. Harris, Herbert,
Hefinan, Houston, G. W. Joces, J. G. Jones, Kelly, Kldwell,
McMuller, McQueen, Smith Miller, Millson, Oliver, Orr
Pheije, Powell, Quitmap, Ricand, Richardson, Radin, Sandioge, Savaye, Sevard, Shorter, S. A. Smith, William Smith,
W. R. Smith, Saed, Stewart J Flabott, Taylor, Trippe, Vall,
Walker, W. Warner, Watsins, W. Mesler, Winsow, J. V. Wright

-81. ON SUBSTITUTING DUNN'S PROPOSITION FOR THAT OF

ABSENT OR NOT VOTING-Mosses, Albright, Barkedale, Bar

The House now proceeded to vote on the resolution as amended (by substituting Dunn's proposition) with the following result

Edwarda, N. Y. Emrie, Ohio. Flagler, N. Y. Galloway, Ohio. Giddings, Ohio. Gilbert, N. Y.

Billin Klitting, sv in.	Com Post	Pringle, N. Y.
Bishop, N. J.	Grow, Penn. Hall, Iowa.	Ritchie, Pa.
Bliss, Ohie.	Itali, lows.	Pobline N T
Bradshaw, Penn.	Hall, Mass.	Robbins, N. J.
Brenton, Ind.	Harlan, Ohio.	Roberts, Pa. Sago, N. Y.
Buffinton, Mass.	Harrison, Ohio.	Sago, N. I.
Burlingame, Mass. Campbell, Penn.	Haven, N. Y.	Scott, Ind.
Can phell, Penn.	Hickman, Penn.	Scott, Ind.
Campbell, Ohio.	Horton, N. Y.	Sherman, Ohio. Simmons, N. Y.
Camptell, Ohio. Chaffee, Mass.	Horton, Ohio.	Simmons, N. Y.
Clark, N. Y.	Howard, Mass.	Spinner, N. Y.
distant in Comm	Hasheten M V	Stranshau, N. Y.
Clark, jr., Conn. Clawson, N. J.	Hughston, N. Y.	Ottomina, iv. a.
Clawson, N. J.	Reisey, N. 1.	Thorington, lows.
Colfax, Ind.	Kelsey, N. Y. King, N. Y.	Todd, Pa.
Cemina, Mass.	Kumpp, Mass.	Trafton, Mass.
Covode, Penn.	Knight, Pa.	Tysun, Pa.
Covode, Penn. Cragin, N. H.	Knowlton, Me.	Tyson, Pa. Wade, Ohio.
Cumbeck, Ind.	Knex, Ill.	Wakeman, N. Y.
There II Mare	Laiter Obio	Walkelden Mich
Danirell, Mass. Davis, Mass.	Leiter, Ohio.	Walbridge, Mich. Waldron, Mich.
Pavir, himm.	Mace, Inc.	Weekhame Wie
Day, Ohio,	Matteson, N. Y.	Washburne, Wil
Dean, Conn.	Meacham, VI.	Washburne, III.
Dick, Penn.	Meacham, Vt. Muler, N. Y.	Washburne, Wia. Washburne, Ill. Washburn, jr., Me.
Dickson, N. Y.	Millward, Pa.	Walson, Ohio.
Dodd, N. Y.	Moore, Ohio.	Weich, Coun.
Durn, Ind.	Morgan, N. Y. Morrill, Vt.	Woodruff, Conn.
Durfee, R. I.	Morrill Vt.	Woodworth, Ill.
Edie, Pent.	Mott, Ohio.	
Luie, I ent.	CONTRACTOR OF THE CONTRACTOR O	
	NAY 5-93.	
Aiker, S. C.	Florence, Penn.	Porter, Mo.
A311 - 131	Puller Me	Powell, Va.
Allen, Ill.	Fuller, Me. Goode, Va.	Oritman Miss
Bell, Texas.	Goode, va.	Quitman, Miss.
Bennett, Miss. Bouck, Va. Bowie, Md.	Harris, Md.	Ready, Tenn. Ricaud, Md.
Bocuck, Va.	Harris, Ala.	Ricaud, Md.
Bowie, Md.	Harrie, Ill.	Richardson, Ill.
BOYCE, S. U.	Herbert, Cul.	Ruffin, N. C.
Brazeh, N. C.	Hoffman, Md.	Sandidge, La.
Brocks, S. C. Broom, Penn.	Houston, Als.	Savage, Tenn.
Broom Penn	Jones, Tenn.	Seward, Ga.
Bretatt Ka	Longa Ponn	
Burnett, Ky. Cadwalader, Penn.	Jones, Penn. Kelly, N. Y.	Shorter, Ala.
Cadwalader, Fenn.	Kelly, M. I.	Smith, Tenn.
Campbell, Ky.	Kennett, Mo. Kidwell, Vs.	Smith, va.
Carino, va.	Kidwell, Vs.	Smith, Ais-
Caruthers, Mo.	Luke, Miss.	Smith, Va. Smith, Als. Sneed, Tenn.
Cuskin, Va.	Leicher, Va. Lindley, Mo.	Stewart, Md.
Clipaman, N. C.	Lindley, Mo.	Swope, Ky.
Cobb. On.	Lumpkin, Ge.	Talbott, Ky.
Cohb Ale	Marshall, Ky.	Taylor, ba.
Cubb, Ale.	Marshell, H., Ky.	Trippe Ge
Cox, Ky.	Marshall, H., My.	Trippe, Ga.
Cieige, N. C.	Marshall, Ill.	Underwood, Ky.
Crawford, Gr.	Maxwell, Flt.	Vail, N. J.
Davidson, La.	McMullin, Va.	Valk, N. Y.
Davis, Md.	McMullin, Va. McQueen, S. C.	Walker, Ala.
Dowdell, Ale.	Miller, Ind.	Warner, Ga.
Edmurdeen, Va.	Millent Va.	Watkins Tenn.
Elliott, Ky.	Millson, Va. Oliver, Mo.	Watkins, Tenn. Wheeler, N. Y.
Perlish had	Orr S C	Whitney V V
English, Ind.	Orr, S. C. Paine, N. C.	Whitney, N. Y. Winslow, N. C.
Eustis, jr., La.	Paide, N. C.	William, N. C.
Evens, Texas.	Peck, Mich.	Wright, Tenn. Zollicoffer, Tenn.
Faulkner, Va.	Phelps, Mo.	
	on Man Control	90

Robison, Penn.
Rust, Ark.
Reade, N. C.
Sabin, Vt.
Stauton, Ohio.
Stephens, Ga.
Tappan, N. H.
Thurston, R. L.
Wells, jr., Wia
Williams, N. Y.
Wood, Me.
Wright, Miss. Jewett, Ky. Keitt, S. C. Kunkel, Penn. Miller, Mo. Petten, N. 1.
Pennington, N. J.
Perry, Ma.
Purviance, Penn.
Purvear, N. C.
Rivers, Tenn.
At home, sick.

So the House resolved to investigate most thoroughly the alleged Election Frauds in Kansas and every thing pertaining thereto, and for that purpose to send a Committee of three Members to Kapsas and Missouri for that purpose, clothed with the amplest powers.

Mr. I. WASHBURN now moved to reconsider this vete, and to lay that motion on the table. Carried. And then the House (10 minutes to 4) adjourned, having done the best day's work of the session except that of electing Banks,

RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH. KANSAS IN THE SENATE.

Editorial Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribuna. WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 20, 1856. Mr. Douglas's widely-trumpeted speech on Kansas to-day drew a crowd, but was was scarcely a reply to Mr. Trumbull's strictures on his report, being devoted mainly to Judge Collamer's minority report. It was rather smart in spots, unfair and intensely ferocious. It admitted it part the Border Ruffian outreges at the Kansas polls, but regarded them as fully provoked by the Emigrant Aid Societies. It stigmatised the Free-State movement as rebellion, and its supporters as traitors, indicating a joyful hope that some of them would be hung. Mr. Trumbull rejoined briefly but forcibly, and Judge Collamer has the floor. Gov. Seward is expected to follow, having to-day submitted a substitute for Mr. Douglas's bill, proposing to admit Kansas under her Free-State Constitution.

In the House, after the morning business, Mr. Brenton spoke against the extension of Slavery. Both Houses adjourned over to Monday. H. G.

THE COMMITTEE TO GO TO KANSAS.

Editorial Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.
WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 20, 1856. Speaker Banks has not yet announced the Kansas Commission, and speculation is rife with regard to

it. Whether Mr. Dunn will or will not be a member is still keenly debated, with an apparent preponderance to-day of Republican opinion in the negative. The other names canvassed are those of Messrs. Kelsey, Wakeman, Hickman, Howard, Galloway, Winter Davis, Aiken, Orr, and Winslow. Nothing can be decisively known till Monday, when the Committee will be announced.

FACTS AND RUMORS.

Editorial Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 20, 1856. The latest suggestion about the Kansas Commission imports that the Chairmanship belongs of right to Mr. Hickman, as the mover of the original proposition, instead of Mr. Dunn as mover of the substitute. There is some force in this, but Hickmen is understood to be averse to serving.

Presidential speculators report Douglas stock as rising and Buchanan as falling. It is also suggested that Sam Houston, being mildly Anti-Nebraska and moderately American, may serve as the common rallying point of the Opposition. I give these speculations without indorsing them. Many Members left the city to-night.

Señor Iturbide, Mexican Chargé, to-day addressed an official letter to Gov. Marcy, withdrawing all opposition to the payment to the American assignees of the \$1,600,000 balance of the last Mexican indemnity.

THE NEW TARIFF.

From Our Own Correspondent. WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 20, 1856.

Mr. James presented his Tariff project in the Senate to-day. It substantially embodies the principles of Secretary Guthrie's report, and conforms to my statements heretofore made. It contains four schedules, specifying all descriptions of imported and dutiable merchandise. Schedule A consists of spirituous liquors exclusively, with a duty of eighty per cent ad valorem. Schedule B em braces all articles now paying thirty per cent and over, except spirituous liquors, with a now rated at twenty-five. This includes iron. Schedule C centains the free list, including raw materials for manufacturers and mechanics, which are not produced in this country, or but partially; wool, chemicals, dyestuffs and the like, are here named. Schedule D is composed of articles not enumerated in other schedules, with a duty of twenty per cent.

THE TRANSIT COMPANY'S TROUBLES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 20, 1856.

Mr. Vanderbilt had a conference with the Secretary of State yesterday, and with the President this morning. In his letter to the former, addressed before the interview, no specific mode of Government intervention was indicated as desirable. His statements were intended to show that the Transit Company kept faith with Nicaragua, and offered to refer the disputed claims to arbitration. Mr. Vanderbilt has sent to New-York for papers establishing this and other facts. One suggestion was to blockade San Juan, but

of course that was rejected, as it would interfere with American and foreign commerce, which we had no right to interrupt, and because the blockade supposes a state of war, and that does not

When the case is fully presented, it will be investigated with a view to securing justice so far as the Government can properly afford relief or protec-

The Government now has official notice of the withdrawal of the Mexican protest against the payment of the million and a half of the last treaty instalment. Mr. Aspinwall is the ostensible creditor to receive the money. It is well known that two hundred thousand dollars were loaned to Comonfort as an inducement to release his objections. The loan is a permanent investment.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL. WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 20, 1856.

It has been ascertained that Brazil has positively refused to ratify a treaty which had been made at the City of Assumption between the Brazilian Minister and Paraguay-Brazil being unwilling to concede that Paraguay has any title whatever to the rights which she thus pretended to concede concerning the navigation of certain rivers, and which rights Brazil maintains she already possessed.

Paraguay, it is well known, has long been in com-

munication with the United States, proposing to open varius rivers intersecting the Amazon, in return for certain advantages which she wishes to obtain for herself from this country.

Recently Brazil has made a statement in relation to

the transactions between the Brazilian Government and Paraguay, in order that our Government may not be misled in any contemplated treaty with Paraguay or the bordering States of South America, none of which can, by any possibility, confer commercial advantages without the sanction of Brazil.

vantages without the sanction of Brazil.

100,000 copies of Senator Wilson's speech on the Kansas question have already been ordered, beside a large number of the speeches of other Members of Congress on the same side of that question, and the Territorial Report of Senator Doughas will probably have as large a circulation.

Although the Speaker has not yet announced the appointment of a Committee to investigate Kansas affairs generally, it is agreed that it will consist of Messrs. Dunn, Hickman, and Oliver of Missouri, or Mr. Letcher. The two last have been suggested to the Speaker by prominent Democrats. There are at least thirty candidates for Clerk to the Committee.

THE PHILADELPHIA DISASTER. PHILADZIPHIA, Thursday, March 20, 1856.
Three bodies more recovered to-day, making 27 in all; 25 are yet missing.

THE LATEST NEWS, | XXXIVTH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, March 29, 1856.

Mr. DOUGLAS took the floor in reply to Mr. Trumbull, and said he regarded his colleague's opening the debate the other day as a violation of that parliament. ary courtesy which gives the chairman of a committee that privilege.

Among other points in the report of the minority on Kansas affairs he referred to the charge that the Legiclature of Kansas was a spurious body, elected by fraudulent and illegal votes, and that the people of Kansas were invaded and conquered by armed Missourians. Mr. Douglas said it was admitted that there was as illegal voting in seven of the districts, and that in those districts Mr. Reeder denied the members certificates for that reason: but in the other fiftsen districts there was no protest and no proofs of illegal voting. Then admitting, for the sake of argament, the allegation to be true as to seven districts, there was a clear majority of the Legislature legally elected. Hence their acts were binding. The majority report shows the fact that after the Legislature assembled at Pawnee, and organized, a resolution was adopted by which every person whomsoever was authorized to coatest the right of any member holding a seat, on giving notice to the sitting member. This was more than three mouths after the invasion. If people were so much intimidated as it has been said, it is to be supposed they would have recovered from their fright in the course of three months; but in that time no man was found who desired to contest the seats of any of the fifteen members, and it was universally admitted that the fact that Gov. Reeder had given them certificates was conclusive regarding the legality of their election. Mr. Douglas characterized the Topeka Convention people might needless of the Constitution people might has the fact that the fact that on the crime would be high treason, and the

crime would be high treason, and the transors ought to be hanged.

Mr. TRUMBULL, replying, said he had learned most of his Democracy from Mr. Douglas, and little thought at the time that he was cherishing the Black Republicansm with which Mr. D. charged him. He (Mr. Trumbull) was sitting at the people's gate, and would not bow down and worship his colleague; and if, on the scaffold erected by Mr. Douglas for him, there be found another hanging, it would not be his (Mr. T.'s) fault. As to the absurd proposition of his colleague that both should resign their office, he had only to say that the people had recently sanctioned Mr. T.'s) fault. As to the absurd proposition of his colleague that both should resign their office, he had only to say that the people had recently sanctioned him (Mr. Trumbull) first by electing him their Representative, then Senator. That certainly is a modest proposition. Let the Senator himself resign, and if, after going back to his constituents, he should be reelected, Mr. Trumbull would join him in resignation. Thus they would stand on equal terms. The people of Illinois stand upon the Democratic platform erected by the aid of Mr. Doughas and others in 1850. The proposition to resign reminded Mr. Trumbull of the unsuccessful client in Court, who having lost his cause was ready, and asked for a new trial. Mr. Trumbull maintained that the Kansas Legislature was fraudulently elected, and said: My colleague speaks of hanging traitors, and I think they may found without going to Kansas. If the people there committed errors, was it not in consequence of falling into my colleague's lead? Has it not been proclaimed in the majority report that the people shall settle their affairs in their own way? If they have committed error, no one has been more instrumental in bringing it about than my colleague. After replying to other points advanced by Mr. Douglas, Mr. Trumbull, in allusion to personal contentions between members, said—When questions are before this body threatening civil war and disunion, questions on the issue of which the peace and happiness of thirty millions of people are at stake, and the cause of republicanism throughout the world involved, into what insignificance do these petty squabbles sink? As a member of the Senate, I hope I shall never both and into them again.

On motion of Mr. HALE, the resolution was adopted inquiring of the President whether the boundary line according to the treaty with Mexico in 1853 had been

inquiring of the President whether the boundary line according to the treaty with Mexico in 1853 had been established, and whether the remaining \$3,000,000 had been paid, and to whom.

Mr. SEWARD submitted a substitute for Mr.

Douglas's bill to provide for the admission of Kausas

as a State.

Mr. JAMES (R. I.) reported a bill for the prevention
of frands in the collection of the revenue and for other

purposes, as follows:

A BILL to Prevent Frauds on the Revenue, and for other pur-

A BILL to Prevent Frauds on the Revenue, and for other purposes.

Be it enected by the Secate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that from and after the 2th day of June, 1837, instead of the duries now imposed by law on the imported articles hereinafter caumerated, and on such as may now be exempt from duty, there shall be levied, collected and paid, on the goods, wares and merchandise mentioned in schedule A, hereto annexed, a duty of 32 per cent ad valorem. On the goods, wares and merchandise mentioned in schedule C, hereto annexed, a duty of 33 per cent ad valorem. The goods, wares and merchandise mentioned in schedule C, hereto annexed, and the securities of the provisions of said schedule; and out all coids, wares and merchandise not included in schedule A, B or C, there shall be levied, collected and paid a duty of twenty er cent ad volorem. But in all cases where the vessels of the United States are not placed by trusty or law upon the same footing in all respects as the vessels of the country from which a imports are made to the United States there shall be evied, collected and paid a duty of twe per cent ad volorem. In all cases where the vessels of the goods wares and merchandise in schedule C, and and additional duty to these hereby imposed on all other imports of five per cent ad volorem. In all cases where any foreign country has, or shall, impose an export duty upon any goods, wares, or merchandise, gold and alliver excepted, which may be imported into the United States, directly or indirectly, an additional duty on all free articles equal to, and a daty on all articles not free, equal to such export duty, shall be and is hereby imposed on all such merchandise on its importation into the United States.

Suc. 2. And be it further enacted, that the importer, his seen to recognize, shall produce and file with the collecting

articles not free, equal such merchandise on its importation into the United States.

Suc. 2. And be it further enacted, that the importer, his agent, or consignee, shall produce and file with the collecting officer of the district, on making entry of any imported goods, weres, and merchandise, a just, true, and correct invoice of the same. If the goods, wares, and merchandise are purchases for market use or consumption in the United States, they must be invoiced at their actual cost in the country where purchased; but when they are destined by the manufacturer or producer for market or consumption in the United States, or otherwise obtained for that purpose, they must be invoiced at the wholesals market value in the principal markets of the country where manufactured, produced, or obtained, at the time of their being destined and invoiced for the United States. If the goods, sucks, packages, or other covering necessary and proper for transportation to the United States, sucks, packages, or other covering necessary and proper for transportation to the United States, so that the covering is included in their cost, the fact must be stated on the face of the invoice; and where the manufacturer, producer, or other person, invoices goods destined for the United States, the market-value must be stated on the invoice, to indicate that the bottle, barrel; cask, suck, package, or other necessary and proper covering is included in the value stated, or must give the cost of each separately; and where goods, wares, and merchandise have been purchased in an unfinished state, and before being pieced in proper packages for transportation, the invoice must contain a statement of the cost of bleaching, dysing, dreasing, printing and finishing, together with the cost of packages or covering, putting up and packing, together with the cost of packages or bendering drayage, labor, all cartage, lightersge, town dues, shipping charges, dock or whard dues, and shipping charges, dock or whard dues, and on board ship; also fire insuranc

3. And be it further enacted, That the dutiable value

wholesale market value thereof, in the principal markets of the country at the time of their expertation to the United States, with the additions of the several items of costs and charges required by the second section of this act to appear in the invoice; and if said tiems of costs and charges do not appear in the invoice or are not correct, they shall be ascertained, estimated, or corrected, and added by the appraisers to the market value, in making up the dutiable value of such imports. The time of expertation shall be when the vessel leaves the foreign port with the goods on their way to the United States, or when the goods leave the country where they are produced, prounted, or parchased for the United States.

Size. A had be it further exacted, That it shall be lawful for the owner, consignee, or agent of imports in making entry of the same, to adopt the invoice value which additional items of casts and charges recuired to appear in the invoice as the owners' occlaration of dutiable value, or to make such addition to the invoice cost or value, as le his opinion will raise or reduce the same to the wholesale markets value thereof, including said costs and charges, in the principal markets of the country from whach they were imported into the United States at the period of thair exportation; but in no case shall the dutiable value be less than the invoice, with the addition of the items of cost and charges required to be stated in the invoice, unless claimed in the casty as aforesaid; and all goods, wares and merchandize entexed at 10 per cent, or more, less than their dutiable value, whether arising from there being a greater quantity of goods, or the rock, and the said and charges not being correct, or headificand items of costs and charges not being correct, or headify and all great quantity of goods, or the rock, and the proper substantial invoices and different items of costs and charges not being correct, or party and folse or duplicate invoices at different sense party or greater the period of the wo